

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE,
AND
SECOND REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RESPECTING A
PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET

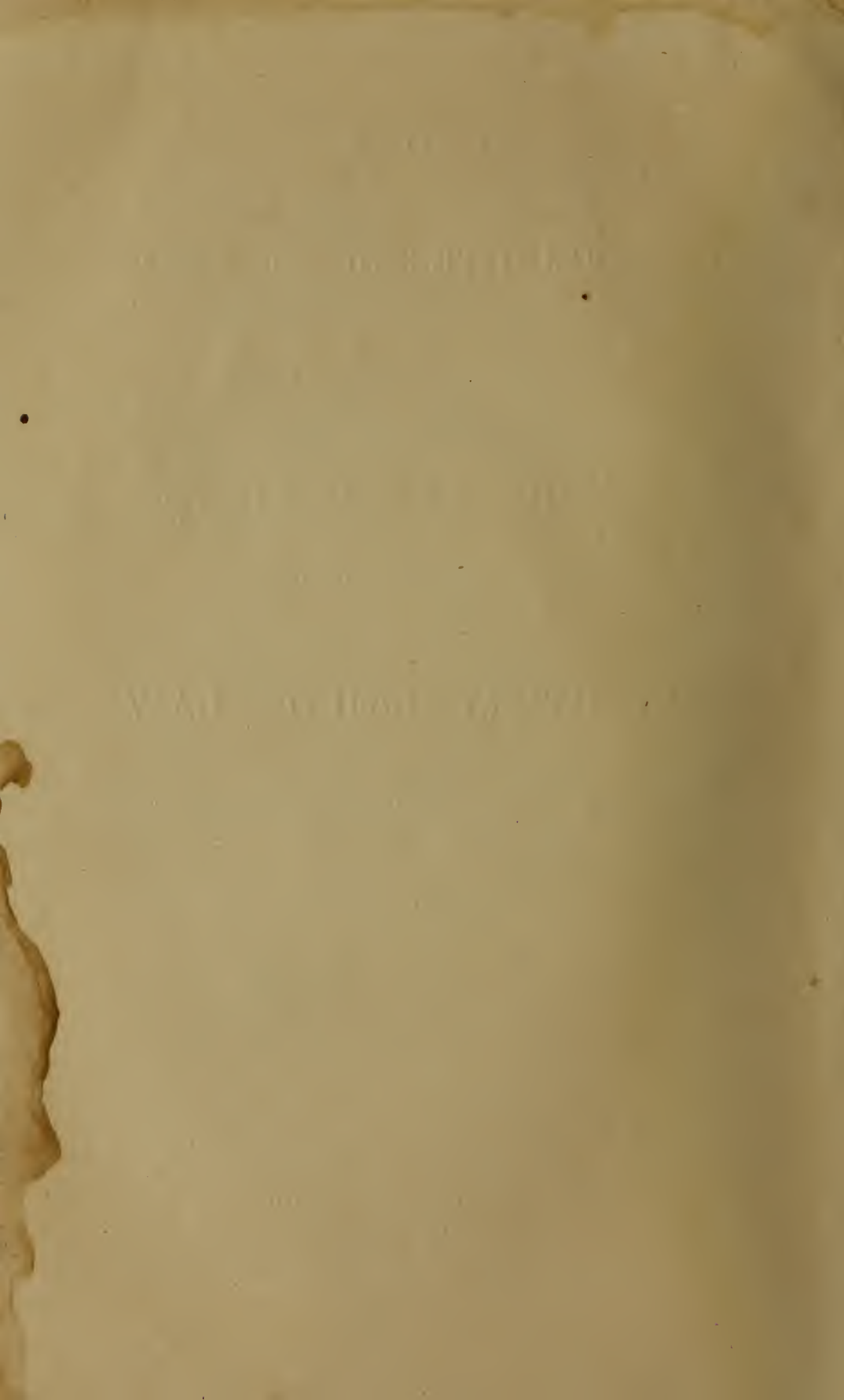
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REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

RESPECTING A

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
14th May, 1873.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions presented to the Senate, praying for the enactment of a Law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Dominion, have the honor to submit the following as their Report.

The number of Petitions referred to your committee to this date is 417; of which, one is from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario; 68 are from Municipal Councils, three from Church Courts, and 375 from an aggregate of 36,224 individuals; 25,945 of whom are of the Province of Ontario, and 10,279 of the Province of Quebec.

The individual petitioners are men of all ranks and classes of society, of all professions and trades, and of all shades of Religious and Political opinion; and many of them occupy high positions in Churches and in Municipalities, in the Medical and Legal Professions—and in the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures: constituting in the aggregate such a large and influential representation of the intelligence and public sentiment of the country, as to entitle their testimony and their prayer to the fullest and most favorable consideration of the Senate,—while the fact of so many Municipal Councils and the House of Assembly of Ontario joining in the same prayer, clearly indicates the deep-felt and urgent need of the Legislation petitioned for.

Your Committee do not regard the absence of petitions from the other Provinces as evidencing any lack of sympathy with—much less any opposition to—the petitions from Ontario and Quebec, they know from unofficial but thoroughly reliable sources that a Prohibitory Law is desired by large numbers in those Provinces, who will doubtless send in their Petitions at the next session of Parliament.

The united unvarying testimony of all the Petitioners is, that the vice of intemperance is spreading—mainly in consequence of the facilities afforded for the sale of intoxicating liquors. That the traffic in these liquors is the prolific cause of three-fourths of the crime and pauperism in the country. That so long as the traffic is licensed and protected by law, the evils resulting from intemperance cannot be repressed—all the various attempts by stringent License laws having signally failed—and they therefore pray for absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Their testimony is fully sustained by the evidence already collected, and presented to the House of Commons now in Session, by a Committee of that Honorable House in their second report, where they state that, they find four-fifths of the crime in Ontario, and the same proportion of commitments to gaol in Ontario and Quebec, are directly or indirectly traceable to the traffic in and use of these liquors.

Your Committee are fully convinced that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in addition to the evils already mentioned, is detrimental to all the true interests of the Dominion, mercilessly slaying every year hundreds of her most promising citizens; plunging thousands into misery and want; converting her intelligent and industrious

sons, who should be her glory and her strength, into feeble inebriates, her burden and her shame; wasting millions of her wealth in the consumption of an article whose use not only imparts no strength, but induces disease and insanity, suicide and murder, thus diverting into a hurtful channel the capital that should be employed in developing her resources, establishing her manufactures, and expanding her commerce; in short, it is a cancer in the body politic, which, if not speedily eradicated, will mar the bright prospects and blight the patriotic hope of this noble Dominion.

Your Committee are not unmindful of the serious *apparent* diminution of revenue which would temporarily result from the suppression of the manufacture and sale of these destructive liquors; that it would be much less in reality than appearance is perfectly clear, for a very large amount of the expenditure for criminal jurisdiction, and maintenance of gaols, penitentiaries, and asylums, would be saved immediately, and should be deducted from the apparent loss; but even were it otherwise, your committee would regard it as directly contrary to the spirit and fundamental principles of our truly British code of laws to allow any consideration of loss of revenue to hinder the removal of this great national evil, or to accept any amount of revenue as an equivalent for legalizing a traffic so pernicious in its inevitable effects upon the community. They are, moreover, firmly of opinion that, instead of impoverishing the revenue, the effect of a prohibitory liquor law, faithfully enforced, would be largely and permanently to increase it, saving the fifty millions of dollars now expended annually in the Dominion for these liquors, and converting that immense sum, now lost, into a capital yielding large returns from its being employed in trade and manufactures.

Your Committee regard it as the first and highest duty of Parliament to legislate for the peace, happiness, and material prosperity of the people, and consequently for the removal and prevention of evils such as are proved to be now injuring and threatening the country through the common use of intoxicating liquors; and concurring in the opinion of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, as expressed in their petition, "that a prohibitory liquor law, such as prayed for by the petitioners, would be most beneficial in its results" to the Dominion, would respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be favourably entertained; and inasmuch as at this late period of the session it would be impracticable to carry through a well-considered, comprehensive prohibitory law, that the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, do appoint, with the concurrent action of the House of Commons, a joint committee of both Houses upon the subject, to consider what steps should then be recommended to Parliament in connection therewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER VIDAL, Chairman.

D. CHRISTIE.

BILLA FLINT.

J. O. BUREAU.

J. FERRIER.

L. LACOSTE.

M. A. GIRARD.

JAMES R. BENSON.

A. R. MCCLELAN.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

RESPECTING A

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW

COMMITTEE ROOM,
5th May, 1873.

Your Committee, to whom were referred the petitions presented in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law beg leave, in presenting their Second Report, to call the attention of Your Honorable House to the following considerations, the result of their most careful deliberations, and based upon the facts to which they have had access so far :

1. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an unmitigated evil—widespread in its effects—reaching with more or less virulence every class of the community, destroying and blighting with its baneful influence the existence of many of the most useful and promising members of society—producing untold domestic misery and destitution, and leading to the formation of habits alike opposed to the moral and intellectual advancement and prosperity of the country.

2. That the petitions (384 in number) presented to your Honorable House and signed by 39,223 individuals, as well as the petitions from 82 municipalities, and the Legislature of the Province of Ontario praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, show that the people of this Dominion are very strongly impressed with the enormity of the evils alluded to, and that, in view of this strong and unequivocal demand, Your Committee feel bound to urge the necessity of some action on the part of Your Honorable House to meet the wishes of the Petitioners and, if possible, remove the evils complained of.

3. That in examining the answers received from the Sheriffs, Prison Inspectors, Coroners and Police Magistrates, one hundred and fourteen of whom have voluntarily given evidence, Your Committee find that four-fifths of the crime committed in the Province of Ontario (answers have not yet been received from the other Provinces) are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors.

4. Your Committee further find, on examining the reports of the Prison Inspectors for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, that out of 28,289 commitments to the jails for the three previous years, 21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink, thus corroborating the statement of the magistrates and others above alluded to.

5. Your Committee find also from the reports of one hundred and fifty-three medical men, as well as from statements made by medical practitioners in the United States and

Great Britain, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not essential to the health or well-being of the community, but that, on the contrary, it often leads to disease and premature death.

6. Your Committee have also to report that they have made, as far as time would permit, enquiry into the operation and effect of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in the State of Maine, accepting its operations there as the fairest test of its success, and find that although there are violations of the law, in many cases flagrant and glaring, yet from the evidence received and subjoined to this Report, Your Committee is convinced that a Prohibitory Liquor Law would mitigate if not entirely remove the evils complained of.

7. In considering the immediate effect which the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law would have upon the revenue of the country, Your Committee are bound to admit that for some time, at least, there might be a falling off, yet in the face of the evils arising from the liquor traffic, alluded to in the first paragraph of this report, they cannot recommend any other course to your Honorable House than a ready compliance with the prayer of the petitioners. The reasons upon which Your Committee base this recommendation are the following :—

(1.) Although the revenue arising from the traffic is now very large, amounting last year to \$5,034,543.58 yet the expense of the administration of justice, the maintenance of asylums, hospitals and penitentiaries consequent upon the habitual use of intoxicating liquors would be largely diminished, thus furnishing a very considerable offset to the amount lost to the revenue.

(2.) That the capital now invested in the traffic, large as Your Committee believe it to be, would, if diverted to other purposes of trade, add largely, in a very short time, to the general wealth of the country, and open up new and even more profitable sources of industry which in their turn would contribute to the revenue without those baneful associations which vitiate the returns accruing from the Liquor Traffic.

(3.) That the effect upon the industrial prosperity of thousands who are now impoverished by their dissipated habits would be such as to enable them to consume other dutiable goods—the laws of supply and demand being such that wherever there is a surplus of capital it will find for itself some field for investment.

(4.) That it is clearly the duty of Government, when the social, moral and civil standing of the subject is imperilled by the existence of any traffic or trade, that, apart from all considerations of gain or profit, the interests of the subject should not be sacrificed even to the expansion or maintenance of the revenue.

(5.) That the principle of protection to the subject against evils which may be and which are sources of revenue is already conceded in Acts passed on former occasions by the Legislature of Canada, such as the Dunkin Act, Sanitary Laws, and other laws of a similar nature.

8. In view of these facts, Your Committee would most respectfully submit to Your Honorable House the importance of speedily removing the evils complained of by the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law—that is a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, regulated by proper safe guards and checks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. V. BODWELL,
Chairman.

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REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE AND PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee was composed as follows :—

Messrs. Bodwell,	Messrs. Forbes,	Messrs. Charlton,
“ Crawford,	“ Gibbs (Ontario, S.R.)	“ Wilkes,
“ Bowell,	“ Mackenzie,	“ Killam,
“ Casgrain,	“ Béchard,	“ Ross (Middlesex) and
“ Chisholm,	“ Burpee,	“ Dodge.

The Committee at once organized, and proceeded with business.

The first object to which their attention was directed was the several Petitions. These were examined, counted, and classified, and the result appears in the Reports which have been made to the House, and now appended.

The Committee next proceed to arrange a series of inquiries addressed to various public officers—judges, sheriffs, coroners, police and other magistrates, and the various officials whose duty brings them into contact with the criminal classes; also, to merchants, manufacturers, and large employers generally; to the clergy, the medical profession; and, in fact, to every class and every profession where valuable information, bearing on the subject of their inquiries, was likely to be obtained. These inquiries have been for some time in process of distribution, and answers are beginning to arrive.

The Committee were favored with the replies—several hundreds in number—returned to the questions sent out by the Committee of the Ontario Legislature. This proved a very valuable acquisition. They have been carefully examined and condensed, and the synopsis, appended to their Second Report, compiled from them. But the Committee beg to state that these documents are far from being exhausted; work is still proceeding on them, and will be continued during the recess, which will throw yet more light on this very important question.

Various other matters were considered and arranged for future operations, and on the 24th April, the Committee presented their First Report, as follows:—

The Committee have carefully examined the said Petitions, and find that the total number presented to this date, is 417. Of these, 358 are general Petitions, and the remainder (59) have been received from municipal and other Corporate bodies. The general Petitions embrace 36,132 signatures; the Township Municipal Petitions represent a population of 160,395; and those from Counties, 263,328. Further examination reveals the fact that a considerable portion of the respectability, the influence, the intellect, and the wealth of the Dominion has united in this protest against the evils of intemperance. Bishops, the clergy generally, judges, legislators, magistrates, public writers, and very many of our merchants and manufacturers, have given their names and their support to the furtherance of this good cause.

The Committee would respectfully call the attention of The House to the important Petition emanating from the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, which embodies, not only the opinions and convictions of that Honorable House, but also of not less than 23,000 individuals and 39 Municipal Corporations, as expressed by their Petitions to the said Honorable House. The following Petitions to this House may also be cited as expressive of the public opinion of Canada in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors; Bowmanville, with 1,169 signatures; Province of Quebec, with 5,001; Ottawa County, with 2,317; Ottawa City, with 2,259; Three Rivers, with 3,140. Many others of almost equal importance have been presented to The House.

The Committee would also report that a series of questions was printed and circulated by the Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee of the Ontario Legislature, and that the Committee have been favored with the use of the replies which were received. Through this, their labors will be abridged and time and expense saved. The Committee have prepared a further series, which is now in process of distribution, and which will be addressed to parties most competent to furnish reliable information on the subject of their enquiries. They embrace judges, police magistrates, sheriffs, chief constables, medical practitioners, railway managers, owners and masters of vessels, the clergy, inspectors of lunatic asylums and hospitals, coroners, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee anticipate receiving such information from these various sources as will still further illustrate the gigantic evils resulting from the general use of intoxicating liquors.

The Committee respectfully request that permission be granted them by The House to procure samples of liquors, as far as practicable, from every Province of the Dominion, and to have the same analyzed and reported upon by competent persons, and which the Committee believe will disclose a system of adulteration, immense in its extent, fatally destructive to health, mental and physical, (intensifying the deleterious effects of alcoholic

beverages) and injurious in a degree but little suspected, to the revenues of the Dominion.

The Committee have great pleasure in stating that their request for a thorough and scientific examination of the several intoxicating compounds was readily granted by the House of Commons, and that the Government, with praiseworthy promptitude and liability, at once placed \$500 in the Supplementary Estimates to cover the expense. The Committee sincerely believe that the results which will be made evident by this step will be alike startling to the moderate drinker and the intemperate, and that few measures could have been devised more likely to promote the cause of temperance.

B

Extracts from a Report by the Committee on Intemperance for the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

EXTRACT 1.—From an extensive and minute enquiry prosecuted by your Committee throughout the workhouses of the country—as well as from other authenticated statements—it can be shown that an enormous proportion of the pauperism which is felt to be such a burden and discouragement by the industrious and sober members of the community, and has such a degrading and demoralizing effect upon most recipients of parochial relief, is the direct and common product of intemperance. It appears, indeed, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the occupants of our workhouses, and a large proportion of those receiving out-door pay, have become pensioners on the public, directly or indirectly, through drunkenness, and the improvidence and absence of self-respect which this pestilent vice is known to engender and perpetuate. The loss of strength and wealth to the country, the increase of taxation, the deterioration of national character thus produced, it is at once humiliating and irritating to contemplate. From numerous returns before the Committee, submitted by the masters of workhouses, and other officials, whose information may be relied on, it appears that the recipients of parochial relief in England and Wales amount to one-twentieth of the population,—and that this destitution is largely caused by intemperance. When we add to this drain on the national resources the loss of at least one day in six of productive labor in almost every department of trade throughout the Kingdom, the derangement of many of our industrial operations, and the imperfection of the work produced in consequence of the intemperate habits of our people, the loss to the nation in strength and skill is calculated, on competent evidence, to amount to one-sixth of the aggregate of our productive resources. Nor ought it to be lost sight of that the annual expenditure of the British nation in intoxicating liquor is *one hundred millions* sterling,—a large proportion of which must be regarded as worse than wasted in sensual indulgence. About three-fourths at least of this enormous sum,—which, if capitalized for seven years, would more than avail to sweep off the National Debt,—is probably expended in the retail drinking-shops of the Kingdom,—and at least one-third of the whole is the drink-fine imposed by the working classes upon themselves without any result, except their own demoralization and infinite loss. It cannot, also, be viewed as of inferior consequence that the drinking habits of the community are gratified at the expense of the annual conversion of fifty millions of bushels of grain into spirits and beer,—an amount of cereal produce capable of furnishing aliment daily to millions of persons from year to year.

A still darker feature in this computation is the loss to the country through the fearful sacrifice of human life. A careful estimation of the mortality occasioned by intemperance in the United Kingdom, including the lives of innocent persons cut short by the drunkenness of others, places the mighty sacrifice at *fifty thousand* persons every year; a number thrice as great as that which perished on both sides upon the fatal field of Waterloo.

EXTRACT 2.—Few, it may be believed, are cognizant of the fact,—which has been elicited by the present enquiry,—that there are at this time, within the Province of Canterbury, upwards of one thousand parishes in which there is neither public house nor

beer shop ; and where, in consequence of the absence of these inducements to crime and pauperism, according to the evidence before the Committee, the intelligence, the morality and comfort of the people are such as the friends of temperance would have anticipated.

EXTRACT 3.— FROM LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR W. BOVILL.

I have great pleasure in answering your inquiry as to my experience of the connection of intemperance with crime, and sincerely hope that through the exertions of yourself and others, some real good will result to the country from the investigation in which you are engaged.

I have no hesitation in stating that in the North of England, and in most of the large towns and the manufacturing and mining districts, intemperance is directly or indirectly, the cause of, by far, the largest proportion of the crimes that have come under my observation, and you have, I believe, in your published charge, correctly stated the views of the judges generally upon this subject.

Amongst a large class of our population, intemperance in early life is the direct and immediate cause of every kind of immorality, profligacy and vice, and soon leads to the commission of crime.

As the young of both sexes grow up, the habit of intoxication increases upon them, and inevitably leads to crimes of violence of the most serious description, including murders, manslaughter, rapes, robberies, and violent assaults. In many cases these crimes are committed by parties under the immediate influence of drink. In others, the fact of a man being intoxicated, induces persons to take advantage of his state of helpless unconsciousness, and they afterwards escape punishment from the inability of the sufferer to identify his assailants, or to know, or remember, or to give evidence of what has occurred.

In many parts of the country earnest endeavours have been made to check this evil, but without success, and at the last winter Assizes, both at Liverpool and Leeds the Grand Juries made presentments upon the subject, which are well deserving your attention.

It has also been brought constantly to the attention of grand juries and magistrates, by the judges at the different Assizes and the matter urgently demands the serious attention of the Legislature.

It is frequently very painful to find honest and well-disposed and hard-working men, who do not belong to the criminal class, placed in the dock for serious crimes committed under the influence of drink, and who, if they had been in possession of their senses, would never have thought of committing such crimes ; and still more painful to a judge to have to sentence such men to long terms of imprisonment to the ruin of themselves and families.

The cost to the country for the maintenance of the prisoners and their families likewise becomes a matter of very serious importance ; and, looking also to the wholesale misery that is brought upon the working classes by their indulging in intoxication, at first unfitting them for their ordinary occupations, and then rapidly causing disease and want, too frequently insanity or death, and bringing distress upon their families, and considering the amount of pauperism, as well as crime, which is thus occasioned, it would seem to be the imperative duty as well as the interest of the State to endeavour to provide some remedy which will check so frightful an evil.

Throughout the country one principal cause of the mischief is the present system of beer-shops, which, instead of being a benefit, are, I believe, the greatest curse to the workingmen, and until the beer-shops and all taverns and public houses are placed under some sufficient restraint and regulation, there can be little hope of effecting any material reform in the habits of the people.

It seems to me that the object of legislation should be to check the evil at its source, and to place all these houses under very stringent control, to prevent their encouraging drunkenness, and to make every case of intoxication the cause of immediate forfeiture of

a Licence; and if the law were then strictly enforced against both publicans and drunkards we might I think, reasonably look for some considerable improvement.

It is also, I think, desirable to enlist the feelings and sympathies of large bodies of workingmen in the importance of the subject, and in the propriety of stringent legislation and thus prevent the impression that such legislation proceeded from anything like dictation or class legislation from those in a superior position to themselves.

W. BOVILL.

To the Venerable Archdeacon of Coventry.

EXTRACT 4.—FROM LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY.

VENERABLE SIR,—I should be very happy indeed if I had the time and the means to answer your letter more satisfactorily than I am able to do at the present moment. Every day of my life, except Sundays and the very short and insufficient vacations allotted to me, is fully occupied in Court, I will endeavor at some future time, to write at greater length. At this moment I can only express my belief,—indeed, I may say my conviction,—that two thirds of the crimes which come before the courts of law of this country are occasioned chiefly by intemperance. Many remedies have suggested them, selves to my mind. The chief one is a rigid supervision, with almost despotic powers, in local boards of magistrates, private individuals and others over public houses, beer shops, and other descriptions of places of entertainment where spirituous liquors or beer may be had for money. This, with a general system of education and vigilant attention during childhood and youth, to the morals and habits of all classes of persons, would, taken together, do much to remedy the evil.

I wish I could say more, but must content myself at the present moment with assuring you of my earnest good wishes for your success in the great task you have undertaken.

FITZROY KELLEY.

To the Venerable Archdeacon of Coventry.

C

MESSAGE BY GOVERNOR PERHAM OF MAINE.

(Temperance and the execution of the Laws.)

EXTRACT 5.—The evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks are alarming, and demand the earnest thought and wise persistent effort of the Christian, the philanthropist and the statesman. Through the light that has been given, the moral influences that have been exerted, and the removal to some extent of the temptation to drink by the Prohibitory Law, there is much less drinking in Maine in proportion to the population, than formerly, and less than in most other portions of the country. These facts are demonstrated by the recollection of those whose memory goes back over the last thirty or forty years, and who have compared this with other States. Still, intemperance in Maine is a great public evil—destructive of private morals and virtue, promotive of degradation and ruin—an enemy to industry and good order, and a serious detriment to all the higher interests of the State.

The time and money expended, the intellectual and physical powers destroyed, the hopes blasted, the homes desolated, the poverty and crime occasioned, and the lives sacrificed through the drinking habits of our people, would make an appalling chapter in our history. If we enquire at our State Prison we shall find that prior to their conviction, eight per cent. of the convicts were not in the habit of using intoxicating drinks,

twelve per cent. drank moderately, while eighty per cent drank to excess, and their crimes were the direct result of this practice. A visit to our country jails would reveal similar facts. This shows that four-fifths of the crime, and consequently that proportion of all the expense, as well as all the public and private evils resulting from the commission of crime, are the legitimate results of intemperance. Common observation furnishes convincing evidence that a large portion of the pauperism of the State is directly or indirectly attributable to the same cause.

If these statements are correct, the State, aside from its interest in the moral, intellectual and financial well-being of its citizens, has a direct pecuniary interest in this subject, equal to four-fifths of the whole cost of the execution of our criminal laws, as well as the support of paupers and juvenile offenders, made such by intemperance. The statesman then, charged to promote in every proper way the welfare of the State, has a duty to perform in this regard which he is not at liberty to ignore.

The eradication of an evil like this must be sought, primarily, through the pulpit, the press, the platform and the influence of organized effort, thus awakening the public mind and quickening the public conscience. As a result of the efforts made through these instrumentalities, a large portion of our population abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, many drunkards have been reformed and a public sentiment has been created that has found expression in one of the most effective laws in our statutes.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and one which has attracted the attention of every careful observer, that, in most places in the State, intemperance and crime and all the evils incident to intemperance have decreased about in proportion to the enforcement of the law, and increased in proportion to the neglect to enforce it. The State has done wisely in supplementing individual and organized efforts with such legal aid as it has deemed proper. The law itself is believed to be generally satisfactory, but there is much complaint, that in many parts of the State it is not executed as it should be, and, by many, additional legislation for the enforcement of this and other criminal laws is desired. The conviction is very general that the necessity is not so much for more laws as a better enforcement of the laws we have. The importance of a faithful and impartial execution of all our criminal laws is too apparent to require discussion here.

I am not unmindful of the fact that no law can be enforced through any instrumentality, however efficient in itself, for a term of years, unless it be sustained by the public sentiment of the people. On that all laws depend. If they meet that approval, they will be sustained and enforced; if not, they will be repealed or become a dead letter in the statute. The officers who execute the law come from the people; they are the servants of the people, and will, as a general rule, execute their will, whether the judgement of the majority of the people be right or wrong whether we accept or reject it personally it will in this country assert itself in the enactment of the laws, and the election of public officers on whom their enforcement depend.

A proposition has been made, that the sheriffs of the several counties and their deputies be charged with the duty of enquiring into the violation of all criminal laws, and attending to their enforcement within the limits of their respective counties, when the local authorities neglect or refuse to do so; and that these officers be made responsible to the Chief Executive of the State, and subject to his directions. The friends of this measure suggest, that as the laws now are, the Governor is required to take and subscribe an oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, but, that there is no civil officer on whom he can officially call for the execution of any law, and that the charge proposed would make it possible for him to perform the duties of his office in accordance with his oath. This proposition is not open to the objection that it would create a new set of officers, which is greatly in its favor. It meets, I understand, the approval of a large portion of the friends of temperance, I can see no valid objection to its adoption.

D

CRIMINAL RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Returns from Sheriffs, County Attorneys, Magistrates and Chief Constables :—

Question 1. Of those brought under your official notice for the past three years, how many were the victims of intemperance ?

- No. 1. Of 528 prisoners, 379. Sheriff of Lambton.
- No. 2. All excepting one. John Beemer, J. P.
- No. 3. Of 251 prisoners, 157. Sheriff, Grey County.
- No. 4. Of 98 charged at Assizes, 29. County Attorney, Welland.
- No. 4. Of 684 before Magistrates, 116. County Attorney, Welland.
- No. 5. In six months, of 130, 60. County Attorney, York.
- No. 6. About nine-tenths.
- No. 7. Ten. W. Moore, J. P.
- No. 8. Seventh-tenths. Wm. Wood, J. P.
- No. 9. Nearly all, only one that was not. R. A. Strickland, J. P., R. Casement, J. P.
- No. 10. A large proportion of the convicted. Judge Counties of Prescott and Russell.
- No. 11. 52 commitments, 34 intemperate. Sheriff Algoma District.
- No. 12. About half. County Attorney, Peel.
- No. 13. About one-third. J. N. Ball, County Attorney.
- No. 14. Should think 60 or 70 per cent. County Attorney Haldimand.
- No. 15. About thirty per cent. P. Pearce, J. P.
- No. 16. Per Goal Record, 211. Sheriff, Welland.
- No. 17. Of 122, 91. Sheriff, Halton.
- No. 18. 124 out of 161. Sheriff Martin.
- No. 19. A great many cases. J. G. Watson, J. P.
- No. 20. Eighty-seven, Sheriff, Victoria.
- No. 21. Of 247 prisoners, 131 intemperate. Sheriff, Simcoe.
- No. 22. Of 446 prisoners, 371 intemperate. Sheriff, Northumberland.
- No. 23. Two-thirds. Jas. Hunter, J. P.
- No. 24. Fully two-thirds. Sheriff, Middlesex.
- No. 25. Per Gaol Books, 126. Sheriff, Huron.
- No. 26. Twenty-one persons. Sheriff, Renfrew.
- No. 27. Of 233 commitments, 71 intemperate. Sheriff, Perth.
- No. 28. Of 150 confined, 70 intemperate. Sheriff, Waterloo.
- No. 29. Of 139 persons, 83 intemperate. Sheriff, Peel.
- No. 30. About three-fourths. Thos. Russell, J. P.
- No. 31. One-half. Justice of the Peace.
- No. 32. About one-third, L. H. Hunt, J. P.
- No. 33. Fully one-half. N. Boughner, J. P., Thos. W. Clark, J. P.
- No. 34. Nearly all. W. Allison, J. P.
- No. 35. Two-thirds inspired by drink. Jno. Ratcliff, J. P.
- No. 36. About two-thirds. D. Calden, J. P.
- No. 37. About one-half. Jos. Mitchell, J. P., M. Coun, J. P.
- No. 38. Nearly every case. A. C. Dunlop, J. P.
- No. 39. Three-fourths have been caused by intemperance. Jas. Fife, J. P.
- No. 40. Most were drunkards. P. Thomas, J. P.
- No. 41. Of those recorded, 60 to 100. J. Edwards, J. P.
- No. 42. Nine-tenths can be traced to use of strong drinks. Luke Cook, J. P.
- No. 43. Say one half. A. McLaren, J. P.
- No. 44. Over half. B. T. Wemast, J. P.
- No. 45. Five-sixths, probably a much larger proportion. Sheriff, Wentworth.

E

Returns from Sheriffs, County Attorneys, Magistrates and Chief Constables.—Continued.

Question 2.—To what extent do your official records, as well as your own observation point to the use of intoxicating drinks as productive of crime?

- No. 1. Two-thirds. Sheriff, Lambton.
- No. 2. Four-fifths. Jno. Beemer, J. P.
- No. 3. Nine-tenths. L. R. Bolton, J. P.
- No. 4. Nearly all. Sheriff Gray.
- No. 5. One-third. Willcox, J. P.
- No. 6. The greater part of our cases. L. D. Raymond, Co. Attorney.
- No. 7. A large proportion of crime. C. A. Weller, Co. Attorney.
- No. 8. To a large extent. J. Sullivan, J. P.
- No. 9. A good many, and of the most base conduct. J. Johnson, J. P.
- No. 10. About nine-tenths.
- No. 11. The majority of crimes. D. W. McCall, J. P.
- No. 12. Two-thirds.
- No. 13. Nearly all the cases of crime. Jno. W. Moore, J. P.
- No. 14. Nine-tenths. Wm. Wood, J. P.
- No. 15. Nearly all the cases brought before us. Robt. A. Strickland, J. P., R. Casement, J. P.
- No. 16 & 17. Of those brought under my notice a large proportion were idle and intemperate. Judge of Counties of Prescott and Russell.
- No. 18. The greatest number of crimes. Sheriff, Algoma District.
- No. 19. I think not more than one-third. J. N. Ball, C. C.
- No. 20. About seventy per cent. J. R. Martin, Co. Attorney.
- No. 21. Two-thirds. P. Pearce, J. P.
- No. 22. Extremely productive of crime. John Bible, J. P.
- No. 23. One-twentieth part. Sheriff, Welland.
- No. 24. Three-fourths. Sheriff, Halton.
- No. 25. Seventy-five per cent. R. Martin, Sheriff.
- No. 26. Very productive of crime. John Watson, J. P.
- No. 27. To a very great extent. Sheriff, Victoria.
- No. 28. Five-eighths. Sheriff, Simcoe.
- No. 29. Two-thirds. Sheriff, Huron.
- No. 30. Over one-third. Sheriff, Perth.
- No. 31. Drunkenness generally productive of crime. Sheriff, Waterloo.
- No. 32. Four cases out of five. Sheriff, Peel.
- No. 33. One-third. Jno. Clunas, J. P.
- No. 34. To an alarming extent. Jas. Young, J. P.
- No. 35. Three-fourths of the crime in one municipality. M. T. Moore, J. P.
- No. 36. One-third.
- No. 37. One-half of the crime. L. H. Hunt, J. P.
- No. 38. Three-fourths of the crime in our county. Jas. Boughner, J. P., T. W. Clark, J. P.
- No. 39. Nine-tenths.
- No. 40. Crime is the general result. W. Allison, J. P.
- No. 41. One-tenth of all crime. Chas. King, J. P.
- No. 42. Two-thirds. J. Ratcliff, J. P.
- No. 43. From my own experience—three-fourths. Wm. Finlay, J. P.
- No. 44. A very great extent. D. Calder, J. P.
- No. 45. Two-thirds in this municipality. Jos. Mitchell, J. P.
- No. 46. Say one-sixth. D. D. D. Will, J. P.
- No. 47. All the crime brought under my notice. A. C. Dunlop, J. P.

- No. 48. Four-fifths. Jas. Fife, J.P.
 No. 49. I think three-fourths. S. Thomas, J.P.
 No. 50. Nearly the sole cause. W. Gunter, J.P.
 No. 51. Fully three-fourths. J. Edwards, J.P.
 No. 52. More than half. Thos. White, J.P.
 No. 53. Nine-tenths. Luke Cook, J.P.
 No. 54. Equal to all other causes combined. Alex. McLaren, J.P.
 No. 55. Nearly all the crimes committed. Jas. Morrison, J.P.

F

Returns from Judges, Police and Stipendiary Magistrates.

Question.—What proportion of the crimes tried under your jurisdiction can be traced to intemperance?

- No. 1. About one-fourth. Judge—Bruce Co.
 No. 2. Three fourths. Judge Jarvis, C. C.
 No. 3. Perhaps one-tenth—not more. Judge—Welland Co.
 No. 4. Five of every six. J. Widner, J. P.
 No. 5. One-half. Jas. Riddell, J. P.
 No. 6. One-half. O. Ausley, J. P.
 No. 7. About one-third. Judge, C. C., Haldimand.
 No. 8. About one-half. Judge, Frontenac.
 No. 9. I think about one-fourth. O. Hammond, J. P.
 No. 10. About two-thirds. G. Graham, J. P.
 No. 11. Probably one-third. Judge, Ontario.
 No. 12. Drinking leads to the crime of stealing in a great majority of cases. Chas Robinson.
 No. 13. Most of them,—the exceptions are few. D. Hughes, Judge.
 No. 14. Seven-eighths of the crimes are traceable to intemperance. Judge, Lennox and Addington.
 No. 15. One-fourth of the cases. Judge, Middlesex.
 No. 16. A large proportion. Judge, Hastings.
 No. 17. Not less than one-half, I should Judge.
 No. 18. About four-fifths. Aaron Beam, J. P.
 No. 19. About four-fifths. Jacob Almas, J.P.
 No. 20. More than one-half directly—much more indirectly. Geo. Currie, J. P.
 No. 21. A large share of it, but I cannot say what proportion. Chr. Armstrong, Judge County Court.

G

CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTION STATISTICS.

Reports from Superintendents and Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals and Poor Houses, Wardens of Penitentiaries, Inspectors of Gaols and Reformatories, Gaol Surgeons, and Overseers of Houses of Refuge.

Question, 1.—What proportion of those who have come under your charge have been the victims of intemperance?

- No. 1. About three-fourths of the prisoners. A. S. Oliver, Gaol Surgeon, Frontenac,

No. 2. Nearly four per cent. Hy. Lauder, M.D., Superintendent London Asylum.

No. 3. A little over six-eighths. J. N. Schooley, Gaol Surgeon, County Welland

No. 4. Sixty-two per cent. were drunkards. J. T. Sivewright, Gaol Surgeon, Kent County.

No. 5. Ninety per cent., at least, both males and females. Jno. Holmes, Superintendent, House of Industry, Kingston.

No. 6. At least one-half, probably two-thirds. Horatio Yates, M.D., Senior Attending Medical Officer, General Hospital, Kingston.

No. 7. Considerably over one-half. R. J. Gunn, Gaol Surgeon.

No. 8. At least three-fourths. A. MacLean, M.D., Gaol Surgeon, Sarnia.

No. 9. Of eighty-four prisoners, fifty-six temperate, twenty-eight intemperate. Henry Assher, Bruce County Gaol.

No. 10. About half. D. S. Bowlby, M.D., Gaol Surgeon, County Waterloo.

	Years.	Total Committals.	As Drunkards.	
No. 11.	1869	1,441	710	} No name or Address.
	1870	1,794	926	
	1871	1,794	939	
	1872	2,047	1,243	

N.B.—Besides these a large number of those committed for other offences have been, no doubt, led to the commission of their crimes through drinking. I can only approximate the proportion, but I should say, no doubt half the remainder.

II

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

REPORTS from the foregoing:—

Question 2. How far do you consider the health of the intemperate to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

No. 1. Not at all hurtfully. A. S. Oliver, M.D., Gaol Surgeon Frontenac County.

No. 2. Not at all; it is best to cut them off at once. H. Lauler, M.D. Superintendent London Asylum.

No. 3. Total abstinence from intoxicating drinks would restore to health the majority of inebriates. J. N. Schoolby, Gaol Surgeon, County Welland.

No. 4. In most cases health of inebriates has been improved. J. H. Sivewright, Gaol Surgeon, Chatham, Kent.

No. 5. Health invariably improved. John Holmes, Superintendent, House of Industry.

No. 6. Generally not injuriously. H. Yates, Sen. Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital.

No. 7. Total abstinence attended with no bad consequences. R. J. Gunn, Gaol Surgeon.

No. 8. Their general health always improves. A. McLean, Gaol Surgeon, Sarnia.

No. 9. Not affected while in Gaol. H. Ussher.

No. 10. I am certain such cases are greatly benefitted. D. S. Bowlby, M.D., Gaol Surgeon, Waterloo.

No. 11. I do not think any injurious consequences would result, but the contrary, Address not given.

I.

RETURNS FROM CORONERS.

Question.—What proportion of cases, brought under your notice as Coroner, has been the result of intemperance?

- No. 1. Four-sevenths. Joseph Carber, M.A.
- „ 2. About five per cent. W. Pipe, M.D., Waterloo.
- „ 3. One-third. R. Maxwell, Northumberland and Durham.
- „ 4. Say one in twenty. A. R. Stephen.
- „ 5. Nine out of twenty. Wm. Johnston.
- „ 6. About fifteen per cent. D. H. Harrison, M.D., Perth.
- „ 7. In seven cases there were four. J. T. Mullin.
- „ 8. Of twenty cases I think a majority. Henry Kalas, Stamford.
- „ 9. I should say seven-tenths of all cases.
- „ 10. About half per cent. H. Mason.
- „ 11. Seventy-five per cent. J. G. Edward.
- „ 12. About one quarter of the cases.
- „ 13. Three-fourths at least. J. Rannie, Welland.
- „ 14. Four-sevenths. W. C. Middleton, Wellington.
- „ 15. Think about one-third. D. S. Bowlby, M.D., Waterloo.
- „ 16. On an average at least one-half. D. Clark, M.D., Princeton.
- „ 17. Fifty-five per cent. S. H. Swan, Oxford.
- „ 18. Two-fifths. H. Adams, Oxford.
- „ 19. Three to one. A. A. Beaton, Prescott.
- „ 20. All cases that came under my notice. J. Gibson, Prescott.
- „ 21. In all cases where I held inquests intemperance has been the direct or indirect cause of death (two-thirds direct.) J. M. B. Woods.
- „ 22. The whole. W. A. Bald, Welland.
- „ 23. About-one third. R. A. Corbett.
- „ 24. „ three out of five. J. K. Riddall, M.D., Peel and Simcoe.
- „ 25. „ two-fifths. James O. Gates.
- „ 26. Thirty per cent. Thomas Cumines, Welland.
- „ 27. Fully one-third directly. P. P. Burrows, M.D.
- „ 28. Had only one case, that the result of intemperance. R. A. Roe.
- „ 29. Three out of seven. W. N. Rose.
- „ 30. Have had seven inquests, but for intemperance I should not have had one. Thomas Eyre.
- „ 31. Two-thirds of all the cases. George Duncan, Embro.
- „ 32. About thirty per cent. Charles Douglas, M.D.
- „ 33. Fully three-quarters either directly or indirectly. A. Keating, Guelph.
- „ 34. Fully eighty per cent. C. E. Ewing.
- „ 35. About one-half. Thomas Beall, Lindsay.
- „ 36. Over three-quarters at a moderate estimate. J. Philp, M.D.
- „ 37. One-third, directly or indirectly. H. I. Taylor, Escott.

J

INJURIOUS RESULTS TO BUSINESS FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

RETURNS FROM MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Question 1. What proportion of accidents can you trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, and what is the percentage of property destroyed annually from these causes alone in connection with your business?

- No. 1. The greatest loss we sustain through drink is caused by our workmen almost invariably losing the day following *pay day*, and sometimes even the second day. Our average of working days for the last two years has not been over twenty days per month instead of twenty-five. Harte & McKillop, Esplanade Foundry, Toronto.

- No. 2. I discharge them (drunkards) as soon as I find them out, and I think if all would do the same there would be less drinking. Charles Lee.
- „ 3. I keep no habitual drunkards in my employ, as I cannot trust them. J. Brokenshaw, Atlantic Foundry, Kingston.
- „ 4. I do not employ intemperate men. S. L. Beardman, Toronto.
- „ 5. Twenty per cent. James McKelvey.
- „ 6. Seven accidents—10 per cent. James E. Sheridan, Oshawa.
- „ 7. Men are not allowed to be on the work under the influence of drink. W. & G. Willery, Toronto.
- „ 8. The proportion of accidents is 75 per cent.—of property destroyed 90 per cent. W. Warren, jun., Tanner, Oshawa.
- „ 9. Talk not of “accidents” or “property destroyed” in our business, but look into the wretched homes where the strong arm of the law sends King Alcohol to reign in terror. Shame on such rulers. Twenty-four of our hands away to-day drunk. W. Baker, Portsmouth.
- „ 10. I have kept no account but know the per centage is large. J. B. Kerr & Co. Distillers, Sandwich.
- „ 11. We lose heavily by drunkenness in causing stoppages in different departments. Joab Scales & Co.
- „ 12. I don't employ drinking men. J. Hageman, Carriage Manufacturer.
- „ 13. I never keep a drinking man in my employ; consider them dangerous both to life and property. W. H. Young, Oakville.
- „ 14. Have employed none but sober, steady men. H. Warcup, Oakville.
- „ 15. The proportion of accidents that I can trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, two-thirds. The per centage of property destroyed very great. Charles Arlidge, Yorkville.
- „ 16. The greater proportion I should judge.
- „ 17. My belief, from what I have seen in all parts of the world is, that 99 per cent. of all accidents that occur of property destroyed and life sacrificed is through the use of intoxicating drinks. Thomas Gaston, Yorkville.
- „ 18. We are satisfied three-fourths. Richardson, Moore & Co.
- „ 19. My premises destroyed by fire in 1872, caused by carelessness of a drunkard. Loss \$10,000. M. Brennan, Hamilton.
- „ 10. About 50 per cent. of accidents and 75 per cent. of all that is lost. Saw & Lead Works, Toronto.
- „ 11. We lose immensely through otherwise good mechanics losing valuable time through drunkenness; their ability to work being also much impaired. Haggish Bros., Brampton.

K

INJURIOUS RESULTS FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINK.

OPINIONS OF MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Question 2. Have you any preference in favor of total abstainers as agents, clerks' foremen and workmen?

- No. 1. We decidedly prefer workmen who are total abstainers, and would even employ such, though inferior in preference to those who indulge in intoxicating liquor. Harte & McKillip, Esplanade Foundry, Toronto.
- „ 2. I have preference for total abstainers. J. Nightingale, Yorkville.
- „ 3. I have no confidence in them (drunkards). Chas. Lee.
- „ 4. Yes, our employes are all temperate. Dobbin & Carrie, Front Street, Toronto.

- No. 5. Yes, in every way. J. Bockenthaw, Atlantic Foundry, Kingston.
- „ 6. Certainly. Weber & Co., Kingston.
- „ 7. I always prefer total abstainers in any capacity. W. Shortland, Windsor.
- „ 8. Will employ none but such as are strictly temperate. Harold Brothers, Hamilton.
- „ 9. Have a decided preference for total abstainers in any capacity. Jos. Chering.
- „ 10. Do not hire them (drunkards) on any consideration. Jas. McKelvey.
- „ 11. We have a decided preference. W. E. Hagaman.
- „ 12. I employ no intemperate persons, will not have them under any circumstances. Jas. Appelle.
- „ 13. I have no preference in favour of total abstainers. W. S. Wellery, Toronto.
- „ 14. I have a decided preference in favor of total abstainers. Wm. Warren, Jr. Oshawa.
- „ 15. Will employ no others if I can get abstainers. A. Warnock.
- „ 16. As soon as we find any in our employ tight—pay him off. Robertson Bros., Kingston.
- „ 17. Yes! Most decidedly. Distiller, Sandwich.
- „ 18. Have a great preference. J. Hagaman, Carriage Manufacturer.
- „ 19. We greatly prefer temperate men. Rutherford & Co., Hamilton.
- „ 20. A strong preference; had to close one branch of my business on account of drunkenness. Sarnia.
- „ 21. Decided preference. Generally lose by a drinking man in any transaction. W. H. Young, Oakville.
- „ 22. As far as possible we discountenance the use of alcoholic drinks, by men in our employ. Herser Scott & Co., Toronto.
- „ 23. My preference is in favour of total abstainers, although I take a glass myself sometimes. It does me no good, so I concluded it must do me harm. Thos. Gaston, Yorkville.
- „ 24. Would employ them in preference to others. Carter, Scott & Co., Toronto.
- „ 25. All preference to total abstainers. Richardson, Moore & Co.
- „ 26. Have a great preference for teetotallers. M. Brennan, Hamilton.
- „ 27. A very decided preference for such. Robt. Irvine, Toronto.
- „ 28. We decidedly prefer abstainers, and although not abstainers ourselves, we consider nevertheless that the community as a whole would be even better to abstain. Haggish Bros., Brampton.

L

Returns from Insurance Companies.

Questions.—1. What difference, if any, do you make in regard to insurance on life, between total abstainers and those who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

2. What proportion of your losses do you attribute to the use of intoxicating liquors?

No. 1. The Officers of the Company consider that the drinking usages of society are the causes of great loss to Life Insurance Companies.

They instruct me as their agent to report to them any cases of intemperance among our policy holders, so that means can be taken to get rid of them. From their private instructions to their medical examiner, I extract the following:—"Our losses from the direct or indirect influence of alcoholic stimulants are larger than they should be. No one can persist in the habitual use of these agents without having the probabilities of his longevity impaired, and it is therefore of great importance that the examiner should inquire carefully concerning the habits of the applicant."

No. 2. Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

EXTRACTS.

There is no doubt that drunkenness is a frequent cause of the shortening of life.

We are still conducting careful investigation into the comparative average longevity of abstainers and non-abstainers, and shall be very much pleased to have the Committee communicate to us in turn the result of their enquiries. Should it be favorable, the Life Insurance Company I have the honor to manage might be induced to give total abstainers some reduction in their premiums.

No. 3. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We decline any risk upon the habitual users of intoxicating liquors. The proofs of death filed in this office show that of persons dying from diseases of the liver, stomach, kidneys, or such chronic affection of the bowels, or with dropsy, a very great majority are the habitual consumers of such liquors; and the inference from our experience is, to my mind, nearly irresistible, that even those habitual users who are not usually regarded as excessive in their indulgence are peculiarly subject to the diseases mentioned above. For instance Cirrhosis of the Liver we find to be almost invariably accompanied by the constant use of liquor, though, as it is frequently stated, not to intoxication.

Another noticeable feature is the comparative early age at which death overtakes this class of persons. Scarce one passes middle age say, 45 to 50.

M

STATEMENT shewing the quantities of various grains, &c., used in the Manufacture of Spirits and Malt Liquors.

Spirits. Description of grains.	1870. Lbs.	1871. Lbs.	1872. Lbs.	Total lbs. 3 years.	Lbs. per Bushel.	Bushels.	Estimated Value.
Malt	2,666,860	4,115,001	3,458,241	10,240,102	36	284,403	
Indian Corn.....	33,863,715	62,374,293	56,604,694	152,842,705	56	2,729,513	
Rye	15,494,211	12,768,486	9,907,232	38,169,929	56	681,606	
Wheat.....	1,561,891	1,466,205	4,864,770	7,892,866	60	131,547	
Oats, &c.....	1,945,788	3,296,526	2,567,593	7,809,907	34	229,703	
Mill Offal.....	3,369,092	2,767,891	1,922,299	8,059,282	30	268,643	
				225,014,791		4,325,415	
Malt used in making Malt Liquors.....	20,463,338	23,707,258	26,108,073	70,278,669	36	1,952,185	
Total Grain in Bushels.....						6,277,600	

STATEMENT shewing quantities of Liquors produced therefrom.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Spirits, in wine gallons (proof)	3,484,585	5,303,171	4,870,325	13,658,081
Ale, Beer and other Malt Liquors in wine gallons ...	7,290,540	8,457,096	9,557,328	25,304,964

STATEMENT shewing Revenue accrued thereupon.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits	2,197,539 00	3,347,056 00	3,073,304 00	8,617,899 00
Malt and Malt Liquors.....	363,148 00	357,114 00	468,236 00	1,188,498 00
Total.....	\$2,560,687 00	3,704,170 00	\$3,541,540 00	\$9,806,397 00

STATEMENT Shewing Gross Inland Revenues and Expenses of Collecting same.

1871-72.	Revenue.	Cost of Collection.	Per cent. on Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Excise—accrued on Spirits and Malt Liquors.....	3,541,540		
“ other Excisable Goods.....	1,189,218		
	4,730,758 48	148,250 19	3.13
Canal Tolls, &c.....	435,945 18	26,106 24	5.98
Revenue from other Public Works	156,844 68	3,930 00	2.50
Cullers' Fees, &c.....	74,512 18	65,541 99	87.90
Bill Stamps.....	189,161 22	2,909 95	1.54
	\$5,587,221 74	246,738 37	4.42
In addition to these Expenditures, Departmental Expenditures will reach 54 %, making total expenses 4.95 % on Revenue.			

STATEMENT Shewing the Quantity and Value of Liquors entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty collected thereon, during the fiscal years ending respectively on 30th June, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

ARTICLES.	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Cordials.....	1,719	\$ 3,423	\$ cts. 2,063 50	1,580	\$ 2,979	\$ cts. 1,897 57	2,049	\$ 5,560	\$ cts. 2,459 85
Pertumed Spirits, not in Flasks.									
" " in Flasks.....									
Brandy.....	302,836	373,566	242,278 68	347,817	415,095	278,252 58	487,222	562,480	389,780 86
Gin.....	473,006	206,595	378,394 69	573,522	233,072	458,820 09	613,971	250,420	491,179 89
Rum.....	218,505	104,827	175,604 20	217,730	97,653	174,189 38	237,808	107,641	190,248 02
Whiskey.....	131,584	107,248	105,269 82	141,290	113,222	113,035 60	167,498	134,095	133,998 89
Alcohol.....	2,199	1,751	1,934 94	1,600	677	1,280 65	664	609	530 56
Spirits unenumerated.....	124	201	149 94	290	659	348 95	1,391	4,083	1,657 08
Wines of all kinds.....	674,929	478,789	170,547 66	717,032	493,920	195,181 05	908,221	626,124	247,350 97
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	225,628	92,917	23,457 56	277,961	115,444	28,947 63	338,337	144,625	35,797 66
Total—Four Provinces.....		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99		1,472,701	1,251,953 50		1,835,640	1,443,003 58
Add. Manitoba.....									
" British Columbia.....					*23,889	5,221 10		57,982	12,485 86
Grand Total.....		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99					103,457	75,183 14
* For six months only.									
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, } OTTAWA, 9th April, 1873. }									
				Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870.....			Total Cost of Collection of Customs Revenue.		
				" "					

O.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

AUGUSTA, May, 2 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of April 25th has been received, I send you by this mail a package of documents that will furnish a portion of the information you desire.

The better enforcement of the law in 1872, has reduced the number of convicts in our State Prison some 12 or 15, with the prospect of a still larger decrease the present year.

A law like ours will be of great advantage to your people if you have a public sentiment in its favor to sustain and enforce it.

I shall be very happy to be of any further service to you in this good cause.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY PERHAM.

George W. Ross,
Chairman, Committee.

The following are the documents alluded to in Mr. Perham's letter :—

From His Excellency Sidney Perham, Governor of Maine, U. S.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

AUGUSTA, MAINE, June 3, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry in regard to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor trade in this State, I think it safe to say that it is very much less than before the enactment of the law—probably not one-tenth as large. In some places liquor is sold secretly in violation of law, as many other offences are committed against the statutes, and the peace and good order of society ; but in large districts of the State, the liquor traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where formerly it was carried on like any other trade.

Very respectfully yours,

SIDNEY PERHAM, Governor of Maine.

To General Neal Dow.

From the Senators and Representatives of Maine, U. S.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 26th instant, containing an inquiry as to the effect of the Maine Liquor Law in restraining the sale of liquors in our State, &c., is before me ; and in reply, while I am unable to state any exact percentage of decrease in the business, I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one fourth so great as it was twenty years ago ; that in the country portions of the State the sale and use have almost entirely ceased, that the law of itself, under a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous, and to which opposition is powerless. In my opinion our remarkable temperance reform of to-day is the legitimate child of the law.

With profound gratitude for your earnest and persistent efforts in the promotion of this cause.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. FRYE, M. C. of Maine,

And ex-Attorney General of same State,

Hon. Neal Dow,

I have the honor unhesitatingly to concur in the opinions expressed in the foregoing, by my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Frye.

LOT M. MORRILL.

United States Senate, May 29, 1872.

I concur in the foregoing statements; and on the point of the relative amount of liquors sold at present in Maine and in those States where a system of licence prevails, I am very sure from personal knowledge and observation that the sales are immeasurably less in Maine.

E. Y. BLAINE.

SENATE CHAMBER, May 29, 1872.

I concur in the statements made by Mr. Frye. In the great good produced by the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Maine, no man can doubt, who has seen its result. It has been of immense value.

H. HAMLIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We are satisfied that there is much less intemperance in Maine than formerly, and that the result largely produced by what is termed prohibitory legislation.

JOHN A. PETERS, M. C. of Maine.

EUGENE HALL, M. C. of Maine.

I fully concur in the statement of my colleague Mr. Frye, in regard to the effect of the enforcement of the Liquor Law in the State of Maine.

JOHN LYNCH, M. C. of Maine.

[These certificates are from both the Maine Senators and all the Maine representatives in Congress, Mr. Blaine being speaker, and holding really the second position in the Government.]

From Mayor, Ex-Mayors, etc., Portland, Maine, U. S.

PORTLAND, May 28, 1872.

In reply to your request to us to state our impression as to the diminution of the liquor traffic in the State of Maine, and particularly in this city, as the result of the adoption of the policy of prohibition, we have to say that the traffic has fallen off very largely. In relation to that there cannot possibly be any doubt.

Many persons with the best means of judging believe that the liquor trade now is not one-tenth as large as it was formerly. We do not know but such an opinion is correct, but we content ourselves with saying that the diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the policy of prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., Mayor.

W. M. THOMAS, Ex-Mayor.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

J. T. M'COBB, Ex-Mayor.

JACOB M'LELLAN, Ex-Mayor.

We are sure that the liquor trade is greatly diminished.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Ex-Mayor.

D. W. FESSINDEN, Clerk of all the Judicial Courts
for Cumberland County.

EBEN. PERRY, Sheriff of Cumberland County.

WM. E. MORRIS, Judge of the Municipal Court.

WM. SENTER, Ex-Alderman.

We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine Law.

EBEN. LEACH, Registrar, Cumberland County.

H. J. ROBINSON, City Clerk.

H. W. HERSEY, City Treasurer.

M. D. LANE, Judge, Sup. Court.

To General Neal Dow.

From Pastors of various Churches in Portland.

PORTLAND, May 31st, 1872.

In answer to your question as to the effect of the Maine Law upon the traffic in strong drinks, we say, without hesitation, that the trade in intoxicating liquors has been greatly reduced by it.

In this city, the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been, and we believe the results are the same, or nearly so, throughout the State. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution as other unlawful practices are. All our people must agree that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great.

J. J. CARRUTHERS, D.D., Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Portland, Maine.

A. K. P. SMALL, Pastor of Free-street Baptist Church, Portland, Maine.

A. DALTON, Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

ISRAEL LUCE, Pastor of Chestnut-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. H. WRIGHT, Pastor of the St. Laurence-street Congregational Church.

W. E. GIBBS, Pastor of the First Universalist Church.

A. A. SMITH, Pastor of Casco-street Free Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN H. BAILEY, of the First Parish, Unitarian.

CHARLES W. BUCK, Second Unitarian Society.

D. H. HANABURGH, Pastor of the Pine-street M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. BICKNELL, Pastor of India-street Universalist Church.

W. H. SHAILER, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Portland, Maine.

To General Dow.

From Ex-Mayor Putnam, Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 29th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, although never yet able to approve the principles of Prohibitory Liquor Laws, I must in candour state:—

I have had good opportunity to observe the condition of this State in the matter of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors for several years past, as compared with some

other States where there are no prohibitory laws, and am certain that the rural portions of Maine are, and have been, in an infinitely better condition with reference to the sale and use of such liquors than similar portions of other States referred to; and are, and have been, moreover, comparatively free from both the sale and use; and this must fairly be considered the result of prohibitory legislation.

In the large towns and cities I have not observed, for the most part, any substantial difference in the above respects between this State and other States.

At the present time, however, the law is probably enforced even in large towns and cities as thoroughly, at least, as any other penal statute.

Any discussion as to whether as much could be accomplished by some other system, to my fancy more in accordance with that of a Republican people, is not called for by your inquiry.

Very truly,

WILLIAM S. PUTNAM.

Hon. Neal Dow.

[Mr. Putnam was Mayor four years ago—a Democratic Mayor—and the Democratic party always went for license. Hence this testimony is specially valuable and significant.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF BANGOR, May 30th, 1872.

SIR,—Your note is received, asking my opinion of the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor trade in Bangor, and in the State generally.

The various conflicting opinions often expressed arise from the fact that in some places, and at some times, there has been a lax administration of the law.

The yearly changes in town and city governments tempt politicians to use the law for their own advantage, permitting the sale more or less secretly in spit of the statute.

Last year the law was seldom enforced in our city; this year it has been.

The records of our police court show only about one-fifth the number of cases before it as compared with last year. For a portion of the year the *weekly* number of commitments to the station is about the same as the *daily* was last year.

The law is being enforced throughout the State as never before, and with wonderful success.

No resident of our State can have any doubt that the liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and reduced.

It is safe to say that in our city not one-tenth part as much is sold now as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Mayor.

We fully concur in the above statement.

W. C. CROSBY and CHAS. HAYWARD, Aldermen for 1871 and 1872.

JOHN H. HAYES, City Clerk.

ENOCH POND, Professor in the Theological Seminary.

ALPHEUS LYON, Recorder of the Police Court of Bangor.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, Ex-Mayor.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge of Probate.

JEREMIAH FENNO, Collector of Internal Revenues, 4th Dist. Maine.

From the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, District Maine, &c.

DOVER, N.H., May 31st, 1872.

In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, that in the course of my duty as an Internal Revenue officer, I have become thoroughly acquainted with the state and extent

of the liquor traffic in Maine, and I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than one per cent. of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors is not more than ten per cent. of what it was formerly.

The enforcement of the Prohibitory Law has pretty thoroughly suppressed the liquor traffic in this city. Where liquor is sold at all, it is done secretly, through fear of the law.

Yours truly,

WOLCOTT HAMLIN,

Supervisor of Int. Rev. Dist. of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

To Gen. Neal Dow.

From Col. Elliott, Brunswick, Maine, U.S.

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 3rd, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL,—I think you can assure your English friends that the Maine Law is not a failure ; but, on the contrary, almost a complete success. We are doing finely here. Scarce the least evidence of strong drink in town.

With much esteem,

Your obedient servant,

DANL. ELLIOTT.

To General Neal Dow.

[Brunswick is a manufacturing town with a great water-power—the seat of Bowdon College—a railway centre—a most flourishing and beautiful place.—N.D.]

From General Chamberlaine, Ex-Governor of Maine, U.S.

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 3rd, 1872,

SIR,—Colonel Elliot has shown to us your request for a certificate from us as to the condition of the liquor traffic in Maine, under the operation of the Maine Law—the certificate to be sent to England.

The declaration made by many persons that the Maine Law is inoperative, and that liquors are sold freely and in large quantities in this State, is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished here and throughout the State, and in many places has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws are.

Many persons think that there is not one-tenth so much liquor sold in the State as there was formerly. While we prefer not to certify to any particular degree of repression of the traffic, we say, without reserve, that if liquors are sold at all, it is in very small quantities compared with the old times, and in a secret way, as other unlawful things are done.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAINE,

GEO. C. CRAWFORD, Postmaster.

To General Neal Dow.

[General Chamberlaine was Governor of this State for four years preceding the term of the present governor. He is now President of Bowdon College, at Brunswick.]

From Convention of Pastors of Free Baptist Churches, in Maine, United States.

PORTLAND, May 31st, 1872.

To whom it may concern. It is often said by persons—unfriendly to the temperance cause, and to the policy of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic—that the Maine Law has failed to accomplish its purpose, and that intoxicating drinks are as freely and as largely sold in Maine as they were formerly, and as they now are in States where the traffic is licensed by law.

Now we, the undersigned, Pastors of Free Baptist Churches, in various parts of Maine, assembled at a denominational convention in Portland, state that the liquor traffic is very greatly diminished under the repressive power of the Maine Law. It cannot be one tithe of what it was formerly ; and where it is continued at all, it is with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are.

The grog shops are by the law put into the same category with gambling houses and brothels, and are prohibited because they are at war with the interests of the State and the people.

Approved by vote of Conference unanimously.

(Signed,)

A. A. SMITH, Chairman.
N. F. EATON, Clerk.
H. WHITCHER, Laccorappa.
A. F. HUTCHINSON, New Gloucester.
J. M. BAILEY, Laco.
A. G. HILL, Buxton.
A. A. SMITH, Portland.
C. F. PENNEY, Augusta.

E. H. COOKE, Gorham.
G. C. ANDREWS, Lewiston.
C.B. PECKHAM, South Parsonsfield.
A. REDLON, Dexter.
O. BARTLETT, Cornish.
A. S. McLEAN, Gray.
G. W. HORNE, Harrison.

[These signers are all ministers of religion from different parts of the State of Maine distant from each other.]

From the Rector St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Portland.

PORTLAND, Maine, June 4. 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—I was surprised to learn from you that the cause of temperance is damaged in England by an impression that it has been retarded here from the Maine Law and similar enactments.

That the contrary is true I feel sure and am certain that it is, within the sphere of my observations for the past fifteen years.

Many, in the humble classes of society particularly, have correct views, and form good resolutions, which they carry out successfully when not solicited to drink by the open bar.

Many wives have assured me of the improved condition of their families through the greater restraints put upon their husbands.

Families whose homes are in drinking neighborhoods, or in streets where formerly were many drunken brawls, have gratefully acknowledged the happy change wrought by the due administration of the law suppressing tippling shops.

To make this law a still greater blessing all that is needed is to enforce it as faithfully in the future as at the present time.

Truly yours,

A. DALTON.

Hon. Neal Dow.

Hon. E. G. Harlow, Maine.

DIXFIELD, Oxford County, Maine, June 4th, 1872.

I take pleasure in answering your enquiry as to the present extent of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in Maine. I have been travelling over the State considerable this spring, and am satisfied the traffic has been very much reduced.

I am thoroughly acquainted with my own county (Oxford), and do not hesitate to say there is not now a gallon of liquor sold where there was a barrel before the Maine Law of 1851.

At our last term of Supreme Judicial Court, in March, not a single indictment for any crime was found. Our [county] jail is empty; our workhouse greatly reduced; and the improvement wonderful.

Truly your friend,

E. G. HARLOW,
Member of Executive Council in Maine.

General Dow.

From the Secretary of State, Maine, &c.

AUGUSTA, June, 1872.

Your request is received, asking us to state an opinion as to the present extent of the liquor traffic in Maine as compared with its condition in former times. There cannot be any difference of opinion among intelligent citizens of the State as to the fact that the traffic is greatly less than we remember it to have been.

If we were to say that the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth so large as formerly, we think it would be within the truth; and the favourable effects of the change upon all the interests of the State are plainly seen everywhere.

J. J. EVELETH, Mayor of Augusta, Maine.
JOSHUA NYE, Augusta, late State Constable.
G. G. STACY, Secretary of State.
B. B. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

General Dow.

From City Marshal, Ex-Mayors, &c.

SACO, Maine, June 10th, 1872.

SIR,—Mr. Hill, of this City, has presented to us your request for a certificate as to the fact whether there has been or not a diminution of the liquor trade under the operation of the Maine Law.

We reply that the decrease of that traffic has been very great. In many parts of the State it has been entirely suppressed; and so far as we know and believe, it does not exist anywhere in the State, except covertly, as a thing under the ban of the law.

JOSEPH HOBSON, ex-Mayor.
MOSES LOWELL, ex-Mayor.
OBADIAH DURGIN, City Marshal.
CHAS. HILL, late Member of Legislature.

To General Neal Dow.

From the Overseers of the Poor of Portland.

OFFICE OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
PORTLAND, June 4th, 1872.

We reply to your enquiry as to the condition of the liquor traffic "in this city," as compared with what we remember it to have been formerly, that it is very much less than it was before the Maine Law.

If liquor shops exist at all in this city it is with secrecy and great caution, and the same thing is true generally throughout the State.

The favourable effect of this policy is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime. While the population of the city increases, pauperism and crime diminish, and in the department of police the number of arrests and commitments is very much less than formerly.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

J. C. SHIRLEY,

F. E. PRAY,

ISAAC JACKSON,

HENRY H. BURGESS,

S. C. CHACE,

CHAS. HOLDEN,

JOHN TRUE.

Overseers of the
Poor
of Portland.

To General Neal Dow.

Extract from Speech of Hon. Wm. P. Frye, ex-Attorney-General, Maine.

The following is from a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Mr. Frye, M.C., Maine, at a public meeting in New Jersey:—"Mr. Frye said the law was thoroughly enforced to-day in every town of 5,000 inhabitants or under. In the two cities in his district of 10,000 each, not a drop of liquor could be bought in any of the hotels. Possibly in some low den some of the vile stuff may be obtained, but no stranger could find it. It has been enforced all over the State, but not to the same extent. In some large cities liquor is sold, but so are robberies and murders committed. It is enforced as well in proportion as are other laws, and when men say, 'The Maine liquor law is a failure,' they are greatly mistaken, or tell a deliberate lie. There is peace, and plenty, and happiness, there are tens of thousands of happy homes all over the State, because of this law. Its influence is not confined to Maine. The Maine law compels you to meet here to-day. The growing feeling all over the country is due principally to the Maine law. It assured public sentiment all over the land. Law will create public sentiment, and, before you know it public sentiment will come up to law. The law had taken hold of the people of Maine, and lifted them up to the level with the law. All the public men in the State are in favor of the law. It is a crime to sell. And when it is made a crime to sell, people will begin to think it is time not to participate in the drinking of liquor. There is no trouble in executing a law with such a public sentiment. Of sixty indictments in one court in his county, all pleaded guilty, because they knew the juries would convict."

